HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1823. No. 168.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications

WILL BE SOLD,

AT the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Whitted, in the town of Hillsborough, on Saturday the 31st of May next, all the property of the deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Carriage, Wagon, Cattle, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, on a credit until the first day of January next. Bond and security required before the property is changed.

James Webb,
Executor.

April 18. 67—5w

THE RACE HORSE

NAPOLEON,

ONE of the handsomest and finest sons of that unequalled horse Sir Archy, will stand in Hillsborough every Thursday and Friday, at the very reduced price of ten dollars the season. References may be had to his hand bills, where all particulars may be seen relative to his unequalled performances on the turf, his blood, and his great reputation as a foal getter.

Lewis Sherley.

April 22. 67—

FOR sale by the subscriber, a few barrels of

Superfine FLOUR.

Apply at Cain & Moore's store.

Wm. Cain, jr.

April 16. 66—4w

New Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, selected from the latest importations, which will be sold low for cash; among which are,

4-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins,
4-4 tamboured Book ditto,
4-4 and 6-4 plain ditto,
4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured Leno Muslins,
4-4 and 6-4 mull mull and jaconet Muslins,
Jaconet Muslin Robes,
Figured, hair-cord, and sattin striped Cambric Muslins,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
6-4 Scotch Lawn,
4-4 Jaconet Cravats, very fine,
Insertings and Flounces,
Rich Thread Laces and Bobinett,
Printed and cotton damask Shawls,
Printed pocket Handkerchiefs,
Steam loom Shirtings,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens,
Irish, brown and black ditto,
4-4 Apron Checks,
Nankin and Canton Crapes, black and colored,
Italian ditto,
7-4 Crape Shawls,
Crape Scarfs,
Black Sinshaws and Sarsnet,
Zelia and plaid silk Handkerchiefs,
Black Barcelona,
Women's black and white silk Hose,
Men's do. do do.
3 boxes assorted Ribbons,
Cambric and common Dimity,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Furniture calicoes,
Linen Cambricks and Lawns,
Linen and cotton Diapers,
Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Silk and cotton Velvets,
Ladies' black and white silk Gloves,
Men's ditto,
Sewing Silk and Twist, all colours,
White and coloured Thread,
Holt's wire cotton Thread: cotton Balls,
Turkey red cotton Yarn,
Needles, silver and gold eyed ditto,
3-4 blue cotton Cassimeres,
Plain, black and white Sattins and Florence Silks,
Hank Galloons,
Millinett, Bonnet Wire,
Tapes and Ribbons,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Beaver Gloves,
Silk and Florentine Vests,
Striped ditto,
Real shell tuck and side Combs,
Imitation Horn do.
Bedding Combs,
Ivory do.
Domestic Shirtings and Plaids,
Russia Duck, &c. &c.

ALSO

2 cases gentlemen's fine water proof Hats,
Ladies' Morocco Shoes, assorted,
Men's fine leather ditto,
Ditto Boots,

AND

A general assortment of Groceries.

Birdsall & Co.

P. S. An additional supply shortly expected.

April 15. 66—tf

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington April 19.		Fayetteville April 24.		Newbern. April 12.		Petersburg. April 25.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	140 a	150	120 a	150	175	200	130	175
Apple,	——	40	42	42	45	40	45	38	40
Peach,	——	—		50	75	75	85	50	60
Bacon,	lb.	9	11	8½	10	8	9	9	10
Beeswax,	——	33	35	32	33	32	35	—	
Butter,	——	12½	18	15	25	18	25	—	
Coffee,	——	24	25	24½	28	27½	29	28	30
Corn,	bush.	60	65	70		51	52	70	75
Cotton,	lb.	9	10	8	10	9	9½	8	11½
Candles, mould,	——	12	14	13	16	12½	15	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	100	107	—		70		—	
Flour,	bbl.	700	725	700	750	900	1000	650	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100		90	110	125		95	100
Country,	——	38	40	42	45	45	50	—	
Iron,	ton	9250	9500	10080	11200	—		9500	10500
Lard,	lb.	10		—		8	9½	—	
Lime,	cask	150		200	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	26	27	28	30	30		33	40
Porter, Phil.	doz.	—		250	300	—		225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	750	—		550	700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	82	85	80	110	90	100	115	120
West India,	——	60	65	70	80	75	85	80	90
New England,	——	37½	40	40	45	45		38	50
Rice,	cwt.	275	300	350	400	350	400	—	
Shot,	——	—		1100	1200	—		1000	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55		70	75	—		75	87
Turk's Island,	——	45		60	65	—		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750	850	700	1000	1000	1200	750	1214
Loaf,	lb.	—		18	19	18	20	15	20
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——	—		137½	162	—		112½	150
Hyson,	——	—		100	105	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	112½
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	275	350	—		350	1000
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	8	9	—		—	
Whiskey,	gall.	35	37	40	45	40		35	40
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		125	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——	—		100	125	160	175	—	
Sherry,	——	—		—		160	200	—	
Port,	——	—		—		—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		60	85	—		—	

NOTICE.

SPECIAL letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of the late George Clancy, deceased, they will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 7th of May next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, all his Store Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, a quantity of Corn and Fodder, several barrels of Brandy and Whiskey, and some other spirituous liquors, and a few barrels of excellent Cider, Hogs, one yearling Heifer, and one Horse. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchasers giving bond and good security before the delivery of the property.

William Huntington,
Thomas Thompson,
Special Administrators.

April 16. 67—tds

TRUST SALE.

IN execution of the trust and power in me vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 10th December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein named, I shall, on Monday the 12th May next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the Market House in Hillsborough, the tract of land whereon the said Francis Child lately resided, containing abou 500 hundred acres; lying on the waters of Cain Creek—also the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child, in and to the Lot in the town of Hillsborough, whereon his mother, Mrs. Frances Child, now resides —and likewise the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child, in and to several likely young negroes now in the possession of his said mother, Mrs. Frances Child.

Thos. Thompson, *Trustee.*

April 2. 64—tds

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

William Bell's Ex'rs vs. *Shubal Garner and John Garner.* } Original attachment Levied on real and personal estate.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendants in this case are residents of another state, It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendants to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.

A copy.

Jesse Harper, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2 62½ 63—6w

A few copies of the Natural History of

Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, &c.

for sale at this office.

M'Dowell's Bible Questions

for sale at this office.

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

for sale at this office.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Pleasant Henderson vs. *Edward Robson.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Edward Robson appears before said court, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, **John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

James Carrington vs. *John J. Carrington, admr. and others.* } Petition for distributive share.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Moore and wife, and John Knight, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless they appear at the next court of said county, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there file their answer in this cause, that judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and suit set for hearing ex parte.

Test, **John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Moses M'Coun vs. *Joseph M'Murray.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph M'Murray, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months that unless the said Joseph M'Murray appears before said court, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, **John Taylor,** *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 24th day of May next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said lands for the year 1819, with the cost of advertising, &c. viz

540 acres adjoining Joseph Allison, given in by William M'Cluskey.

130 acres adjoining John M'Dade, given in by Thomas M'Cluskey.

Thos. Clancy,
Late Sheriff

April 9. Price adv. $1 75 66—6w

The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office.

Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society was held at the Union Hotel in the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th March, 1823, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of reclaimed worn out land, in the present year, a premium of 10 dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre, 5 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fattest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best boar, 5 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece woollen fulled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece mixed cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars,

For the best piece of flannel, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars.

For the best pair woollen stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best pair cotton stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best two horse plow, 10 dollars.

For the best one horse plow, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising corn, cotton or potatoes, produce well authenticated certificates of the admeasurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring, planting and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next, to be conducted by a committee of arrangements consisting of five members, and that the premiums be awarded by a committee of nine members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months.

John Taylor, *Sec'ry.*

April 2. 54—3m

AN adjourned meeting of the society will take place in the town of Hillsborough, at the Union Hotel, on the 29th of May next; when and where all the members of the society, and all others who wish to encourage agriculture and agricultural improvements, are particularly requested to attend.

April 2. 64—tm

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1823.

Dicey Mangum vs. *John J. Carrington and others.* } Petition for partition of the land of John Carrington, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, George Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Carrington Knight, William Knight, John Knight, Nancy Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Jeptha Knight, James Knight, Jefferson Knight, Meekins Knight, Raleigh Knight, and Mary Knight, children and heirs at law of their mother Mary Knight, deceased, (which said Mary was one of the children and heirs at law of John Carrington, late of Orange county, deceased,) reside beyond the limits of this state, the eight last mentioned of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years: It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months successively, that the said defendants who are of full age, and those under the age of twenty-one years, by their guardians, appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next and put in their answers to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv. $8 20. 66—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1823.

Jarret Yeargain vs. *Edward Robson.* } In Equity. Injunction Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said Edward Robson to appear here at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next, and put in his answer to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. Test,

James Webb, c. m. e.

Price adv. $2 75 66—6w

EDUCATION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the moral and political importance of a proper system of national education, is more and more exciting the attention, the reflections, and the efforts of patriots, instructors, and parents, it may be presumed that the announciation of any improvement of the means and instruments of moral and intellectual cultivation, will be acceptable and interesting to the American people.

Our seminaries are generally provided with a variety of books for the instruction of youth in spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, rhetoric, and history; but there is another science, equally, if not more important than the most of these, which has hitherto received but a very limited attention in our primary schools: it is ethics, or, as Paley defines it, "That science which teaches men their duty, and the reasons of it." Moral philosophy constitutes a branch of classical study and recitation, and a professorship in our colleges and universities; and why should not the art of moral virtue, or, in other words, the art of domestic and social felicity, be imparted, as far as practicable, to the whole body of the rising generation of both sexes, as well as to the small number of youth who are destined for literary professions.

Although many excellent moral precepts are scattered through the numerous selections of reading lessons and exercises which have been compiled in Great Britain and America for the use of schools, yet many reflecting teachers, and other citizens, have acknowledged the want of a comprehensive systematic compendium of moral science. The compiler of the Moral Instructor has endeavored to supply this deficiency in the catalogue of American books of education, and respectfully invites the perusal of the introduction and table of contents, as follows, and of the whole work, by those to whom it may be accessible.* The third edition contains 300 pages, and the price is one dollar a copy in fine binding, and 75 cents half bound, plain—discount by the dozen 25 per cent. Orders for the work, in any quantity, may be addressed to Davis & Force, City of Washington; Edward I. Coale & Co. Baltimore; Edward Parker, and Bennett and Walton, Philadelphia; Bliss & White, and Collins & Co. New York; and E. & E. Hosford, Albany; John Hoff, Charleston; or to the subscriber, New Lebanon, N. Y. Instructors, trustees of schools and libraries, or other individuals who may wish to be supplied with the Moral Instructor, and cannot conveniently procure it from either of the booksellers abovementioned, are requested to leave orders for whatever number of copies may be wanted, with the booksellers or country merchants from whom they usually obtain their books; and they also can do the same until the orders of all reach the object as before directed.

As a small evidence that the Moral Instructor is entitled to an examination at least, it is deemed proper to state in addition, that it has been recently adopted in the public Lancasterian schools of Washington, in Mr. McLeod's Central Academy, and several other respectable academies and schools in the District of Columbia.

JESSE TORRY, jr.

*The compiler having reason to believe, from experience as well as from the nature of the work, that it only requires to be generally known, to be generally approved and patronised, authorizes his agents to lend copies for examination for a week, to such persons as they may think proper, and to any person depositing the value of the book.

The Introduction to the Moral Instructor.

To the People of the United States:

The design of the following compendium is more to disseminate useful instruction amongst all classes of society, than to gratify classic taste or curiosity.

The author has cherished a decided confidence, that, if the community would appropriate as much wealth to the instruction of the rising generation, as is now devoted to the punishment of crimes and vice, the desired object would be attained, and human misery averted, to a much greater extent.

But a small portion of the people have the means to purchase, or leisure to study voluminous systems of moral philosophy. On the other hand, dogmatical sententious precepts, unsupported by demonstration, are not generally convincing, nor adapted to human temper. Whenever men shall agree to make moral rectitude their inflexible rule of action, each individual must be persuaded in his own mind, independently of the dictatorial precepts of one another, that his welfare and happiness will be thereby promoted.

The compiler has been, for many years, impressed with the utility of such a work as the one now offered; and has

accordingly improved every means in his power by reading, observation, and reflection, for accumulating materials.

The candid reader, who meets with several articles in this work, with which he has already been familiarised, will not be displeased, when he reflects, that nearly all the youth, and a large proportion of adult readers, will find it as new to them, and as useful as if it were an entire original work. If the sentiments are correct and valuable, and clearly expressed, it is of no importance whether they were first committed to paper yesterday, or three thousand years ago.

It is but of little avail to the mass of mankind, that philosophers of different ages and nations have exerted their talents in perfecting the science of moral wisdom, as long as no one will take the pains to collect and concentrate the best fruits of their labors into a convenient vehicle for universal distribution, upon the wide-spreading table of the printing press.

One particular object of this work is, to inculcate the necessity and duty of general economy and simplicity of manners. It may be confidently presumed, that, if the idolatrous and slavish sacrifices of property to pride, fashion, custom, extravagance, and depraved appetite, were abolished, poverty, with its hideous train of woes, might be expelled from society, and general plenty, with its smiling train of blessings, substituted in their stead.

Embracing these important purposes, it is respectfully submitted to the good sense of the people of the United States for their adoption as a National Manual of Morals in schools and families.

The compiler does not delude himself with the vain hope that it will accomplish the moral reformation of the present hardened adult generations; but he does sincerely believe, that the universal dissemination of its impressive precepts among the tender susceptible rising generation, could not fail to produce a salutary influence upon the morals of our country.

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4. Female society for promoting domestic manufactures
Chapter 5. Poetry.
Sec. 1. Extracts from Pope's Essay on Man
2. General knowledge the basis of virtue and liberty
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4. The Wilderness
5. Happiness; by a young lady
6. The hermit's way to be happy
7. Ravages of dissipation

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To Editors of Newspapers, &c.

Editors of Newspapers, and other periodical papers, &c. are respectfully requested to republish the preceding circular in their respective papers throughout the United States, which will probably be of some utility to the public, as well as to the author of the Moral Instructor, who, in return for the favor, pledges a copy of the work to every editor who shall grant it, and forward one of the papers to him, as information of it, as above directed; and five dollars also, in case the profits of the copy-right shall ever enable him to remit the amount.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the "Bill for the more effectual protection of Domestic Manufactures."

Mr. Crudup, of North Carolina, said, before the vote is taken upon this question, he must beg the indulgence of the committee, whilst he made a few remarks upon the subject. I promise them (said Mr. C.) that I will not be lengthy, for I am apprised that their patience must be considerably exhausted, and that it will be with the greatest reluctance, that they will yield their attention to any further observations upon the subject. And I am also apprised of the impracticability of saying scarcely any thing upon the subject, without treading upon ground which has been previously occupied by those who have gone before me. And I greatly despair, after so much has been said, of giving it that interest to which it is so justly entitled. But I am opposed to the bill, and hope I shall not be considered obtrusive in stating some of the principal objections which I have to its passage. In doing which, I shall study as much brevity as may be consistent with perspicuity. And I would not presume to think for a moment, that at this protracted period of the debate, I shall be able to shed any new light upon the subject. The highest object which I can hope to attain, will be, to offer, in my own way, a summary of the view which I have taken of the subject; which, whilst it may be considered as a justification of the vote which I shall give upon the question, it may serve also to show my willingness, at least, to add my mite against any measure, which I am persuaded will have deleterious effects, or may be calculated to operate peculiarly oppressive, not only upon my own immediate constituents, but upon a large and respectable portion of that community, which I have the honor in part to represent. And the only apology which I am disposed to offer for troubling the committee upon this occasion, is, the wide range of discussion which the bill has assumed; the high and general interest which it has excited; and the acknowledged importance of its character. And since it is the first time, that I have been able to get my own consent to take any part in the debates upon this floor, I flatter myself that I shall meet with the most liberal indulgence from the committee and from the chair. Should I, however, in the course of the few remarks, which I am about to make, deviate, in any very considerable degree, from the parliamentary rules of debate, I shall submit with perfect acquiescence and great pleasure to the corrections of the chair, or any member of the committee.

The bill, Mr. C. said, has been introduced with great ingenuity, and presented before us in a very imposing attitude. As a preface to its introduction, an alarm has been loudly sounded in our ears—that the balance of trade is against us; that we are consequently tending, as rapidly as the wheels of time can move, to national bankruptcy; and that unless we divert our course, we shall soon plunge into the vortex of irretrievable ruin. But that, if we only pass the bill now urged upon us, by so many weighty considerations, that we shall not only escape the impending evil, but that great practical good will be the result—that our revenue will be increased, agriculture and commerce promoted, employment given to surplus hands, and funds, which lie inactive in our county; and finally, that permanent security and stability will be given to our independence, particularly in time of war. These are important, interesting, and desirable objects. And could I be assured that the picture, which has been drawn in such glowing colors, was true, it should have my most cordial, tho' feeble support. But so long as it remains a matter of mere opinion or speculation, unsustained by cogent reasoning or conclusive argument; I must exercise the privilege to think for myself, and be permitted to say, that the calculation to me appears, at least, extremely doubtful. In fact, the slight attention which I have paid to the subject has brought my mind to an entire different conclusion from that formed by the advocates of the bill. And notwithstanding the *onus probandi* falls upon them, we take it upon ourselves to show that the greater probability is on our side of the question. We think that they have failed to sustain a single position which they have assumed. And let us, said Mr. C. for a moment attend to the grounds taken in support of the bill; and

1st. That the balance of trade is against us.

How do gentlemen ascertain this fact? By the custom-house documents? They are not sufficient evidence to warrant such a conclusion. They give us correct accounts only of the importations; but do not, nor cannot, give us correct accounts of the exportations. If they were to be relied upon as conclusive evidence upon this subject, it would appear that the nation has always imported, in value, more than it has exported. And, supposing this to be the fact, what would be the inference? That the resources of the nation were inexhaustible—a supposition that involves the greatest obscurity. Whilst the custom-house documents, on the one hand, gives us full accounts of the *importations*, on the other hand, they give very imperfect accounts of the *exportations*. To the account of the exportations, should be added the freight of all the importations and exportations made in American vessels, (which includes nearly the whole of both) the value of foreign articles imported in vessels engaged in the trade of the Northwest Coast and Pacific Ocean; the proceeds of the labor and enterprise of those concerned therein; and the same additions to the invoice value of exports, as are required by law to be made of the imports. After a statement of these facts (for a confirmation of which I refer gentlemen to the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, laid upon our tables at the commencement of the present session) I conclude that the uniform prosperity of the nation is prima facie evidence that the balance of trade is in our favor. To be sure, there has been a great depression in the commercial world, which has been felt in every part of the body politic; but it has been only the *reaction* of that mental excitement which was occasioned by the wars in Europe and America, and which, upon the ratification of peace, run into a speculating mania. This depression, I say, is only the consequence which would naturally follow such a course of things; and which (if uninterrupted) will gradually regulate itself. But it can derive no assistance from the bill now before us.

2d. But it is said that it will increase the revenue.

The friends of the bill, to bring themselves to this conlusion, must take for granted that which we think too improbable to be admitted. It can hardly be presumed that the same amount of importations will be kept up, after increasing the duties as contemplated by this bill. The greater probability is, that it will amount to a total prohibition of many articles, and reduce the quantity imported of many others, perhaps of all, and thereby greatly diminish the revenue. It will encourage smuggling. So great is the love of money, that men will risque for it life, liberty, and reputation. This is exemplified in the piracies and slave trade, which are carried on under the most awful responsibilities. It will certainly retard the sales and reduce the price of the public lands, a source of considerable revenue to this country. So that the argument, that it will increase the revenue, appears to me to be forced, far-fetched, and untenable. And it is too apparent to be mistaken, that the converse of that proposition is true.

3d. But it is said that it will promote agriculture and commerce. I should like, Mr. Chairman, to know in what way? Will it insure higher prices for produce, and reduce the necessary articles of merchandise? I should think that it would have entirely a different effect. By doing away foreign competition, it will give rise to extortion. And the high prices demanded for woollen cloths, during the last war, (when the candor of the proprietors compelled them to acknowledge, that they could afford them much lower,) justifies such a conclusion. It may draw off a few laborers from tilling the soil; the most honorable, (though not the most honored,) the most independent, the most healthful, and the most happy of all employments, and thereby retard the progress of agriculture. It may also draw off sailors from the irregularity, the anxiety, and the unhappiness of a seafaring life, and fix them in factories; but, by this, it will rather impede than facilitate the course of commerce; so that I conclude, that it may clog and injure, but cannot promote either agriculture or commerce.

4th. But, it is also said, that it will give employment to surplus funds and hands which lie inactive in our country. With regard to surplus funds, I would ask, whether there be no objects of speculation in which men of capital may profitably employ their money? None, Mr. Chairman, we presume, so profitable as manufacturing establishments would be upon the passage of this bill; but I should be very unwilling to gratify their avarice to the manifest injury of so large a portion of our fellow-citizens. And again, I would ask, sir, if there be so much surplus money in the country, how gentlemen will account for it, in accordance with the argument, that the balance of trade is against us, and that we are tending to national bankruptcy? This has been the language for many years, and yet they tell us that there are *surplus funds* in the country; and, with regard to the surplus hands spoken of, I would say, that, if there be any idle, it must arise from an indolent disposition, and not from a want of inducement to labor. Do the American people want inducements to labor? They have inducements enough in the profits and pleasures of agriculture, commerce, the mechanical employments, the pursuits of science, and those high and honorable professions which are open to all. We have no hereditary emoluments or titles of honor in this country; and I say it with peculiar pleasure, that the young man of genius and application, (no matter how humble his birth,) may aspire to even the executive chair.

5th. But, lastly, it is said, that it is necessary to give security and stability to our independence, particularly in time of war.

Should this, Mr. chairman, be correct, it can only be in a very small degree; and I am persuaded that the injury, which a large majority of the community would sustain by the passage of the bill, would more than counterbalance any good which might result from it, even should another war occur. No, sir, the only safe reliance, in time of war, must be placed in the patriotism of our fellow-citizens, who are willing, upon all necessary occasions, to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of liberty. Witness the privations and sufferings they endured in the revolutionary and late wars with Great Britain. We struggled through those bloody scenes without these manufacturing establishments, and I presume that we should do as well under similar trials—not that I am opposed to manufactures—I am greatly in favor of them; but I wish them to support themselves, and not to be promoted at the expense of agriculture and commerce.

Upon the whole, Mr. Chairman, as a nation, I think we are doing very well. But it would seem that gentlemen wish us, by the adoption of this measure, to do better. And to this, I think an anecdote which I have heard, may appropriately be applied. An Italian physician directed this epitaph to be inscribed upon his tomb, that "he was well, but wished to be better, took medicine, and died."

But, sir, I am opposed to the *design* of the bill, because it is intended for the benefit of the few and not of the many; and these few, too, not the poor, (who should always be especially regarded in legislation,) but the rich—men of capital. I am opposed to the *principle* of the bill, because it is anti-republican. Free trade is essential to our liberty; but we are about to change it for *restriction*, which is characteristic of monarchy, and should never be introduced into our system of legislation but with the greatest precaution. To the probable effects of the bill I have many objections, but shall mention only a few. It will bear unequally hard upon a large portion of the community—upon the southern and western states, particularly the cotton makers and tobacco planters. It will produce a fluctuation in the prices of articles of agriculture and commerce, and be a shock upon both not far short of an embargo; and the country is not in a situation, at present, to sustain the shock. It will be an indirect tax, which, by diminishing the revenue, I fear will soon be followed with the necessity of a direct tax.

In every country there is some *main* interest, which it will be the policy of the legislative power to pursue, to promote, and cherish. In England, a small Island in the midst of the Ocean, containing about 170 inhabitants to each square mile, this interest is manufactures and commerce. The British nation has long since seen and pursued it with an undeviating course, and hence they have become so famous for both. But, Mr. Chairman, what is the main interest of America? Manufactures? No. Commerce? No. But agriculture. And the extent of our territory, the fertility of our soil, the salubrity and adaptation of our climate to the productions of the earth, render it but too obvious to be mistaken that this is our main interest. Let us then never clog, but facilitate its progress with all our energy. And we may look forward, with pleasing anticipation, to the time when "the desert shall literally become a fruitful field, and the wilderness shall flourish and blossom as the rose." Commerce is certainly a very convenient and useful handmaid to agriculture, and may, therefore, be regarded in that point of view. And so manufactures may become. But let them first establish their claim to this special regard, and they will no doubt receive

it. With these few simple remarks, sir, I conclude, by expressing my sanguine hope that the motion to strike out the enacting clause will prevail.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York April 14.

The packet ship Meteor, Cobb, has just arrived from Liverpool, having sailed on the 10th of March, and brought papers of that day, with London papers to the evening of the 8th ult. 4 days latest. With the exception of the last news from Paris, which we copy below, there is no political news of importance. The question of peace or war remains undecided.

We have received Lloyd's Lists to March 7th, which mention no new arrivals out from southern ports. A heavy gale was experienced on the British and French coasts. The Hunter, Turner, bound to Charleston, was driven ashore at Liverpool, but expected to be got off without damage.

London, March 8.

Paris papers have arrived, containing reports of the proceedings in the chamber of deputies on Monday and Tuesday. On the former day, a stormy debate was held on the motion for excluding M. Manuel from the chamber. The motion was carried. M. Manuel made a vigorous appeal from the tribune in his own defence, or rather (scorning to assume the attitude of defence, where he acknowledged no fault) in censure of the conduct observed towards him. The chamber dispersed immediately on the motion being carried. On Tuesday, however, M. Manuel again presented himself in the chamber. The president was obliged to order a guard to carry by force into execution the resolution of expulsion. Manuel declared he would only yield to positive force. He was literally dragged from the chamber. The most intense agitation prevailed in the chamber on both sittings. After the expulsion of M. Manuel, an attempt was made to proceed to the discussion on the order of the day, which was on the motion for the extraordinary supply, but it was found impossible; the minds of all had been too violently disturbed by the recent proceedings, for the exercise of temperate debate. The chamber was adjourned; at this time none of the left side were in the house with the exception of one member.

Great agitation prevailed likewise among the populace of Paris.

DIRECT FROM SPAIN.

New-York, April 15.

By the arrival last evening of the brig Caravan, captain Dill, in 35 days from Cadiz, we have been favoured with papers from the 27th of February to the 4th March inclusive, which contain Madrid dates to the 25th of February, three days later than those received by the last arrival from Liverpool.

A presidecnt, vice presidents, &c. were chosen, with much unanimity, at a second preparatory meeting, for the next cortes.

Things remained nearly in the same state as at our last accounts—The king and queen were both sick.

The Madrid papers state, that sir R. Wilson is to have command of a Portuguese division to operate against the French, in case they invade Spain.

Madrid, Feb. 23.

The disagreeable events of the few last days have placed the ministers in so violent a situation, that in spite of all their inflexibility and integrity, it seems to us impossible that they can remain long in their places with benefit to the public. Five considerations have doubtless urged Sr. Gasco to give in his resignation; and we are assured that the other ministers will follow his example.

February, 24.

His majesty remains in his bed, and his gout continues, but has increased so much, that the swelling has extended to his ancle. The queen has had several attacks of convulsion.

Feb. 25.

To-day gen. Francisco Ballasteros has gone to join the army of Navarre and Arragon. A troop has also marched from our garrison towards Builtrago.

The secretaries of state have given in their resignations, which will probably not be accepted until they shall have given their accounts to the next cortes.

The kingdom is tranquil, and there is reasons to believe that the remains of the faction which Bessieres commanded will apply for pardons.

After the taking of Morce, the factious soldiers of the province of Sarragnee were continually coming in, laying down their arms, and asking for pardon. Many of them, indeed, requested places in the constitutional army; "For," says the Cadiz Gazette, "it is impossible to describe the effect produced by the notes directed to our government by Russia, Prussia, Austria and France, and the discussion of the cortes on the subject." The commandant at Montblanc published them in the town of Espluga, the focus of the revolution in the month of Neag, when 70 armed insurgents presented themselves for pardon.

In several other factious towns, companies of militia have been formed by volunteers, who have already performed important services against their late comrade. "There is not a Catelan in this province who does not thrill at hearing a French invasion spoke of; and who does not burn with sacred rage against foreign domination?"

Barcelona, Feb. 24.

By various letters received from Pulgeerada, we learn that the French government have given orders to their troops now on the frontiers, that if the Spaniards should attack them, they should fortify themselves in the plains of Las Medias, and if they cannot withstand them there, to retire to Montluis. This order has alarmed the inhabitants.

STILL LATER.

New York, April 16.

The elegant, fast sailing ship Howard, capt. Holdridge, arrived yesterday morning, in 30 days from Havre, having sailed on the 14th ult. We have received Paris papers to the 11th inclusive. They announce no new events of importance. The following are extracts:

From the Paris Constitutionel, of March 11.

The factions in France are at war with each other, but the result is, that the party in favor of war seems to have the ascendancy. The war faction have persuaded ministers that war is unavoidable, that they wish for war, and that they will have war, and with it, all its consequences.

The same papers state, that the war department are taking the most energetic measures for the approaching contest. The duke of Reggio gave yesterday, previous to his departure for the army of Spain, the command of the National Guards of Paris to major general the duke of Clermont Tounerre.

An officer of the 4th legion is undergoing a trial for having refused to obey the orders of the president of the chamber of deputies, on the 10th March. It is also stated that the commanding officer of the post is likewise to be tried.

Paris, March

The duke of Reggio has this day taken his leave of the king, and sets off to-morrow to take command of the first corps of the army of the Pyrennees, at Bayonne.

A vast number of young men, from La Vendee, yesterday waited upon their deputy, M. Manuel, who appeared deeply affected at this mark of their attachment.

We learn verbally by the Howard, that so strong was the expectation of war between France and Spain, that insurance on French vessels from the West Indies could not be effected in France, and the French merchants were paying 25 per cent. at Lloyd's on their homeward bound W. India trade.

We also learn, that all the French men of war are fitting out as fast as possible, and that immediately on the arrival of a French merchant vessel, the seamen are sent on board the men of war. A squadron was fitting out at Rochfort, to cruize on the coast of Spain, which was expected to be ready for sea about the 1st of April.

Extract of Letters from Havre, March 12.

"Many people not believing that this government really intends going to war with Spain, speculation has become quite cool of late, and the market in consequence dull, the holders of produce not being disposed to give way. Prices are about the same as at our last dates, except for cotton, which, coming in freely from your ports, has been sold in some instances at a reduction of 5 centimes—and one lot has been sold this week at 30, which the brokers say was worth 32 some time ago. Our imports in February were heavy. The arrivals this month are four vessels from New-Orleans with 3143 bales. Our present stock may be stated at 17000 bales, chiefly American."

Capt. Holdredge has brought despatches for government from Mr. Gallatin, our minister at Paris, which were stated to be important.

Extract of a letter from M. Hogan, Esq. dated Valparaiso, 16th December last, to a friend in the city of New York.

"On the 19th of November, 40 minutes past 10 at night, an earthquake that nearly destroyed this place, and laid Almandral, the most populous part, in total ruin. It has deprived ten thousand people of shelter from the elements, and made us inhabitants of the sea, having chartered the cabin of a ship to ride in. My family were in bed; our situation was too awful to dwell on, living in the upper part of a lofty house, the shrieks, the cries and terror surpassed description; every moment expecting to be swallowed up in the earth, that was opening and jumping up and down with dust and sulphureous heat, that resigned the minds of all to immediate death—each family wrapped up in one another to go together. I got my family out of a ruined house on board ship by half past 11.—All the houses not levelled, are totally ruined; the government living in the boat house; palaces, churches, and every thing prostrated; about 300 person killed under the ruins—about 12 English, no Americans. The houses built of sticks and white-washed, were not injured. We are thankful for our lives, which were not worth a cent for an hour that night."

Highly Important.—It is stated in the Bermuda Gazette of the 30th of March, that the British had taken possession of the Island of Porto Rico, and it was believed also that Porto Cabello, the only place in Caraccas now remaining to the royalists, was likewise placed under the protection of the British flag. It is added that a *French* fleet was expected to arrive soon in the West Indies.

GENERAL ORDER.

The afflicting intelligence which has this day been received relative to the death of that most excellent officer and man lieut. William H. Cocke, by a shot fired from the castle at St. Johns; has filled us with the most lively sorrow and regret. Had he fallen in battle—had he died by the hands of declared enemies, our sorrow would be assuaged by the knowledge of his having died in defence of the rights of his country, and while doing his duty as an officer. But to be thus cruelly torn from his family, his friends, and from his country, by the conduct of a dastard, (whose aim was rendered more sure by his perfect safety, and by the helpless condition of the vessel of our lamented friend,) is heart-rending in the extreme.

But while we deprecate the act of the individual who committed it, we must not involve in it the conduct of a whole people. The captain general of the island has given the most unequivocal proofs of the most sincere regret that the event has taken place. Every thing has been done by him that I could reasonably expect of him to do at present, to satisfy me of his friendly disposition towards us, and as no act of ours can recall to life the estimable man who has been taken from us, we must leave what remains yet to be done, to our country, whose demands will no doubt be prompt and effectual. All that remains for us to do is to grieve; and as a slight token of what we feel, it is proposed to wear crape on our left arms, and on our swords for one month.

(Signed) D. PORTER.

U. S. ship Peacock,
March 10, 1823.

A true copy from the general order book.

J. M. MAURY,
Captain to squadron.

St. Savador of Guatemala, the most southern province of Mexico, is, it appears, really desirous of attaching its political destinies to those of the states composing this union. Our readers may recollect, that we expressed some doubt of the fact, when first announcd, supposing that it was more likely to be the government of Colombia to which that province was desirous of being attached. To this remark, the Providence Patriot replies as follows:

"Capt. Tyler, who brought the document in question from Honduras, was requested by his consignee to give it extensive publicity in this country; and it contains in its original shape, irrefragible evidence of its referring to *these* U. States: mention is made of the number of inhabitants which the province should contain, in order to entitle it to admission into our union; also of religion existing in the two nations; and the congress express the conviction that, notwitstanding, as there is in this contry no national religion, or any known to the constitution, all being equally protected, they shall be allowed the undisturbed enjoyment of their own: repeated allusion is likewise made to the principles of our free constitution. The original manuscript has been transmitted to the department of state." *Nat. Intel.*

We have heretofore mentioned the sinking of the steam boat Tennessee, and the drowning of about thirty of the passengers. The following interesting incident of that awful scene is related in the Lexington Reporter: "A young man from the state of Tennessee, by the name of *Butler*, a deck passenger, who had been several days sick, and was lying down at the time of the dreadful accident; was told by one of his acquaintance to get up and try to save himself for the boat was fast sinking; he replied that he could not help it, and must go down with it, for he was unable to stir. A moment after it was mentioned that his father could not swim or otherwise make his escape, and no sooner was the name of his father pronounced than the sick son sprang up and threw himself into the waves, and in quicker time than those present could believe it possible, returned with a canoe, which he was so fortunate as to find at the shore—the canoe, as he came to the boat's side, was soon filled by those who could first get in, and he could not take his father without the great probability of sinking the canoe, and so all perishing together—but he told his father to be of good heart, for he would quickly come back for him. He did return, and in time to save the old man and one other individual—being the last two from the only part of the boat then above water. Many in the mean time had sunk forever in the waves, and some had escaped in one way and some another; but this young man had done more with his small means, and at a later moment, that any single passenger, and at a time when he felt unable to help himself; but the strength of *filial piety* had nerved his arm, and a bountiful Providence blessed the exertions of this son, in enabling him to save himself, his loved parent, and four or five fellow-men from the jaws of destruction; let history show a brighter example than is illustrated of this virtue in the young Tennessean."

At a dinner given in London to the Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors, at which the duke of Sussex, the king's brother, was a guest, and the most distinguished members of the opposition attended, various gentlemen addressed the meeting, as different toasts were given. Among these was the celebrated sir James Macintosh, who in the course of his remarks, observed: "If it be a ground of war for a democracy against a monarchy, or for a limited monarchy against an absolute one; it would justify Russia in attempting what thank God, she cannot effect—*the destruction of the United States of America.*"

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 30.

Trade of North-Carolina.

As a consequence of the impolitic resolutions of the merchants of Petersburg, we have been informed that, with one or two exceptions, the merchants in the section of country about Greensborough intend this spring to purchase their goods from Fayetteville and Wilmington. This desirable change in the current of our trade is taking place with a rapidity far beyond our expectations, and we sincerely hope it will meet with no obstruction.

The following article from the last Fayetteville Observer, will encourage the belief that the supply of goods will equal the demand in that market:

"The steam boat Henrietta, captain Rush, arrived on Monday, in 30 hours from Wilmington, with spring goods for Messrs. Stuart, Birdsall & Co. and A. Whiting.—It is worthy of remark, that the goods received by this boat, were in store on the 10th day after leaving New York. Thus have the valuable improvements in navigation and the facilities afforded by the removal of obstructions in the river, given us here, 100 miles from the ocean, all the advantages of a seaport town.

"The steam boat North Carolina, captain Taws, set off the same day with 25 passengers, besides a considerable freight on board."

Still later from Europe.

By arrivals both at New York and Charleston, Paris papers have been received to the 13th ult. two days later than the intelligence in our preceding columns. Nothing of particular importance is furnished by these arrivals; but the papers are interesting from the prospect of the near approach of hostilities. No doubt existed that war must ensue, and the period for opening the campaign was variously stated from the 1st to the 12th of April. The marching of troops from every department of France towards the Pyrenees, continued without intermission. Different accounts are given us relative to the internal state of Spain; but we hope that when the tug of war commences she will be found able effectually to contend with the enemies of her liberties.

Philadelphia has lately been much disturbed by the disputes and quarrels of the Roman Catholics of St. Mary's Church, one party of whom espouse the cause of their pastor, Mr. Hogan, who has been excommunicated, and the remainder of whom support the authority of the bishop. At a late election for trustees, the Hogan party received votes for their candidates in the church, and the Bishop's party in the churchyard—the former had 609 votes, and the latter 405. The Hogan party consequently kept possession of the church; and employed some police officers to remain in and take care of it. On yesterday week, however, some of the bishop's party broke into the church, and took forcible possession of it. Two of them were arrested, and warrants issued for others. Finally the two parties, by their counsel, agreed to a suspension of hostilities, and left the church in the care of the police. The reproach which such proceedings bring on religion, is deeply to be deplored.

Trenton True Amer.

Augusta, April 5.

Fire.—On Wednesday night last, between the hours of 11 and 12, the theatre near the bank of the river, in the lower part of this city, was discovered to be on fire; and by the time the alarm became general, the entire roof of the building was in a general blaze.—Some parts of the scenery and some articles of the wardrobe belonging to the company, which were in the lower part of the house, were, we understand, saved; but the building itself was entirely consumed, and in it many articles of property that from the rapidity and violence of the flames could not be removed. It is not, we believe, satisfactorily ascertained whether the fire originated from accident or design.—*Chronicle.*

By the last mail from the S. West, we have received information of the death of the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS WALKER, lately a senator of the United States from the state of Alabama, in the fortieth year of his age.

THOMAS BREWER, who died a few days since at Annapolis, at an advanced age, has an estimable character given of him in the Maryland Republican for his fervid patriotism, sterling honesty, and unqualifying frankness. He was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown, Trenton, Stoney-Point, Saratoga, &c. He is described as "the same whig from the day that a stamp-act was proposed to the day of his death." He was buried as such men ought to be, with military honors.

Mrs. SARAH STEEL, lately died at Berlin, Connecticut, aged 94 years, widow of EBENEZER STEEL, who died 22 Jan. 1821, aged 95 years. They lived together 75 years, had 13 children, 70 grandchildren, 171 great grand children, and 24 great great grand-children, in all 278 descendants.

At Poughkeepsie, a man named Stephen Jones broke into the house of William Dearin, and commenced an attack with an axe on the mother-in-law and three children of Mr. D. who were in bed together, and so wounded them as to render their recovery doubtful, before Mr. D. who slept in another part of the house could come to their assistance. Jones pretended to be insane, but his horrid conduct was believed to proceed from malice. He is safely lodged in jail.

A good beginning.—James Hancy, who lately killed Malachi P. Varian in a duel at Sackett's Harbor, has been convicted of *manslaughter*, and sentenced to *ten years* imprisonment. The parties were common soldiers, and no doubt expected to come off as well as our "*gentlemen*" who so freely visit the *monument of honor* at Hoboken, viz. to have their names *immortalized* in the newspapers and porter houses.

N. Y. Columbian.

A Philadelphia paper has taken the pains to keep a record of piracies, and we perceive has arrived at the 3007th case.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
April	23	76	86	86
	24	62	68	68
	25	50	59	66
	26	62	74	76
	27	70	75	77
	28	70	81	84
	29	54	56	57

☞ The Drawings begin Next Month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 5th, 1823

We have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Schemes, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgements to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but in every section of the Union.—In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the CASH, as heretofore, *can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.*

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND, No. II.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of MAY, and will progress under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000	is	100,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	is	20,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of	10,000	is	20,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of	5,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
20 Prizes of	1,000	is	20,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000 Dollars.
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000 Dollars.
6000 Prizes of	12	is	72,000 Dollars.

The whole Scheme will be completed in

TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $12 | *Quarters*, $3 00
Halves,.....6 | *Eighths*,.... 1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON

MONUMENT LOTTERY

Commences Drawing 14th MAY.

THE SCHEME CONTAIN

1 prize of $20,000—2 of $10,000—2 of $5,000—3 of $2,000—8 of $1,000—50 of $100—100 of $50—200 of $20.& 5000 of $10.—The whole to be completed in

SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $10 | *Quarters*, $2 50
Halves,.....5 | *Eighths*,....1 25

TICKETS and SHARES in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, 114, *Market-street*

BALTIMORE.

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, *and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.*

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash for Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I COHEN, Jr. *Sec'ry—Baltimore.*

66—6w

A DAY-DREAM.

She must be fair whom I could love,
But more in mind than form;
She must be pure, whom I could love,
And yet her heart be warm.

She must be piteous, soft, and kind,
A sufferer with the sad;
I could not love a maiden's mind,
For ever idly glad.

She may be wild, she must be gay,
In hours of youthful glee,
When calmer thought gives welcome way
To mirth and melody;

And she must nurse, with loftier zeal,
That pure and deep delight,
Which warms and softens all, who feel
For nature's works aright.

She may have foibles—nay, she must;
From such what maid is free?
Perfection, ill combined with dust,
Were sure no mate for me.

Yet must she nurse no bitterness,
Nor aught imagine meanly;
But err through venial fond excess
Of feelings edged too keenly.

Such foibles like the dewy sleep
That shuts the flowers at night,
With renovating shade will keep
Her bloom of feeling bright.

The form of such a maid would blend
With every thought of mine;
Each wish would own her for its end,
Each hope on her recline.

To me she would be such, as spring
To wintry field or wood;
A glowing influence, prompt to bring
Luxuriancy of good.

From Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.

BLIND ALLAN.

Allan Bruce and Fanny Raeburn were in no respect remarkable among the simple inhabitants of the village in which they were born. They both bore a fair reputation in the parish, and they were both beloved by their own friends and relations. He was sober, honest, active, and industrious—exemplary in the common duties of private life—possessed of the humble virtues becoming his humble condition, and unstained by any of those gross vices that sometimes deform the character of the poor. She was modest, good tempered, contented and religious—and much is contained in these four words. Beauty she was not thought to possess—nor did she attract attention; but whatever charm resides in pure health, innocence of heart, and simplicity of manners, that belonged to Fanny Raeburn; while there was nothing either about her face or figure to prevent her seeming even beautiful in the eyes of a lover.

These two humble and happy persons were betrothed in marriage. Their affection had insensibly grown without any courtship, for they had lived daily in each other's sight; and, undisturbed by jealousy or rivalry, by agitating hopes or depressing fears, their hearts had been tenderly united long before their troth was solemnly pledged; and they now looked forward with a calm and rational satisfaction to the happy years, which they humbly hoped might be stored up for them by a bountiful Providence. Their love was without romance, but it was warm, tender and true; they were prepared by its strength to make any sacrifice for each other's sakes; and, had death taken away either of them before the wedding-day, the survivor might not perhaps have been clamorous in grief, or visited the grave of the departed with nightly lamentations, but not the less would that grief have been sincere, and not the less faithful would memory have been to all the images of the past.

Their marriage day was fixed—and Allan Bruce had rented a small cottage, with garden sloping down to the stream that cheered his native village. Thither, in about two months, he was to take his sweet and affectionate Fanny—she was to work with her needle as before—and he in the fields. No change was to take place in their lives, but a change from contentment to happiness; and if God prolonged to them the possession of health, and blessed them with children, they feared not to bring them decently up, and to afford sunshine and shelter to the living flowers that might come to gladden their house. Such thoughts visited the souls of the lovers, and they were becoming dearer and dearer to one another every hour that brought them closer to their marriage day.

At this time Allan began to feel a slight dimness in his sight, of which he did not take much notice, attributing it to some indisposition brought on by the severity of his winter's work. For he had toiled late and early during all weathers, and at every kind of labour, to gain a sum sufficient to furnish respectably his lowly dwelling, and also to array his sweet bride in wedding clothes of which she should not need to be ashamed. The dimness, however, each succeeding day, darkened and deepened, till even his Fanny's face was indistinctly discerned by him, and he lost altogether the smile which never failed to brighten it whenever she appeared. Then he became sad and dispirited, for the fear of blindness fell upon him, and he thought of his steps being led in his helplessness by the hand of a child. He prayed to God to avert this calamity from him; but if not, to bestow upon him the virtue of resignation. He thought of the different blind men whom he had known, and as far as he knew they all seemed happy. That belief pacified his soul, when it was about to give way to a passionate despair; and every morning at sunrise, when the fast advancing verdure of spring seemed more dim and glimmering before his eyes, he felt his soul more and more resigned to the final extinction of the day's blessed light, which he knew must be his doom before the earth was covered with the flowers and fragrance of June.

It was as he had feared; and Allan Bruce was now stone blind. Fanny's voice had always been sweet to his ear, and now it was sweeter still when heard in the darkness. Sweet had been the kisses which breathed from Fanny's lips, while his eyes delighted in their rosy freshness. But sweeter were they now when they touched his eye-lids, and he felt upon his cheeks her fast trickling tears. She visited him in his father's house, and led him with her gently guiding hands into the adjacent fields, and down along the stream which he said he liked to hear murmuring by; and then they talked together about themselves, and on their knees prayed to God to counsel them what to do in their distress.

These meetings were always happy meetings to them both, notwithstanding the many mournful thoughts with which they were necessarily attended; but to Allan Bruce they yielded a support that did not forsake him in his hours of uncompanioned darkness. His love, which had formerly been joyful in the warmth of youth, and in the near prospect of enjoyment, was now chastened by the sad sense of his unfortunate condition, and rendered thereby a deep and devout emotion which had its comfort in its own unwitnessed privacy and imperishable truth. The tones of Fanny's voice were with him on his midnight bed, when his affliction was like to overcome his fortitude; and to know that he was still tenderly beloved by that gentle and innocent friend, was a thought that gave light to darkness, and suffered sleep to fall balmily on lids that shut up eyes already dark as in profoundest slumber. The meek fold of her pitying embrace was with him in the vague uncertainty of his dreams; and often he saw faces in his sleep beaming consolation upon him that always assumed at last Fanny's features, and as they grew more distinct, brightened up into a perfect likeness of his own faithful and disinterested maiden. He lay down with her image, because it was in his evening prayers; he rose up with her image, or it came gliding in upon him, as he knelt down at his bedside in the warm beams of the unseen morning light!

Allan and Fanny were children of poor parents; and when he became blind, they, indeed all their friends and relations set their faces against this marriage. This they did in kindness to them both, for prudence is one of the best virtues of the poor, and to indulge the holiest affections of our nature, seems to them to be sinful, if an infliction from God's hand intimates that such union would lead to sorrow and distress. The same thoughts had taken possession of Allan's own soul—and loving Fanny Raeburn with a perfect affection, why should he wish her in the bright and sunny days of her youthful prime, to become chained to a blind man's steps, kept in constant poverty and drudgery for his sake, and imprisoned in a lonesome hut, during the freedom of her age, and the joyfulness of nature ringing over the earth? 'It has pleased God,' said the blind man to himself, 'that our marriage should not be. Let Fanny, if she chooses, some time or other, marry another, and be happy.' And as the thought arose, he felt the bitterness of the cup and wished that he might soon be in the grave.

Fanny Raeburn had always been a dutiful child, and she listened to the arguments of the parents with a heavy but composed heart. She was willing to obey them in all things in which it was her duty to obey—but here she knew not what was her duty. To give up Allan Bruce was a thought far worse to her than to give up life. It was to suffer her heartstrings to be hourly torn up by the roots. If the two were willing to be married, why should any one else interfere? If God had stricken Allan with blindness after their marriage, would any one have counselled her to leave him? Or pitied her because she had to live with her own blind husband? Or would the fear of poverty have benumbed her feelings? Or rather, would it not have given new alacrity to her hands, and new courage to her heart? So she resolved meekly and calmly to tell Allan that she would be his wife, and that she believed such was, in spite of his infliction, the will of God.

Allan Bruce did not absent himself, in his blindness, from the house of God. One Sabbath, after divine service, Fanny went up to him in the church yard, and putting her arm in his, they walked away together, seemingly as cheerful as the rest of the congregation, only with somewhat slow or more cautious steps. They proceeded along the quiet meadow fields by the banks of the stream, and then across the smooth green braes, till they gently descended into a holm, and sat down together in a little green bower, which a few hazels, mingling with one tall weeping birch, had of themselves framed—a place where they had often met before Allan was blind, and where they had first spoken of a wedded life. Fanny could almost have wept to see the earth, and the sky, and the whole day so beautiful, now that Allan's eyes were dark; but he whispered to her, that the smell of the budding trees, and of the primroses he knew were near his feet, was pleasant indeed, an that the singing of the little birds made his heart dance within him—so Fanny sat beside her blind lover in serene happiness, and felt strengthened in her conviction that it was her duty to become his wife.

"Allan—I love you so entirely—that to see you happy is all that I desire on earth. Till God made you blind—Allan—I knew not how my soul could be knit unto yours,—I knew not the love that was in my heart. To sit with you with my work—to lead you out thus on pleasant sabbaths—to take care that you do not stumble—and that nothing shall ever offer violence to your face—to suffer no solitude to surround you—but that you may know in your darkness, that mine eyes, which God still permits to see, are always upon you—for these ends, Allan, will I marry thee, my beloved—thou must not say nay—for God would not forgive me if I became not thy wife."—And Fanny fell upon his neck and wept.

There was something in the quiet tone of her voice—something in the meek fold of her embrace—something in the long weeping kiss that she kept breathing tenderly over his brow and eyes, that justified to the blind man, his marriage with such a woman. "Let us be married, Fanny, on the day fixed before I lost my sight. Till now I knew not fully either your heart or my own—now I fear nothing. Would, my best friend, I could but see thy sweet face for one single moment now—but that can never be!"—"All things are possible to God—and although to human skill your case is hopeless—it is not utterly so to my heart—yet if ever it becomes so, Allan, then will I love thee better even than I do now, if indeed my heart can contain more affection than that with which it now overflows."

Allan Bruce and Fanny Raeburn were married. And although there was felt, by the most careless heart, to be something sad and solemn in such nuptials, yet Allan made his marriage-day one of sober cheerfulness in his native village. Fanny wore her white ribbands in the very way that used to be pleasant to Allan's eyes; and blind as he now was, these eyes kindled with a joyful smile, when he turned the clear sightless orbs towards his bride, he saw her within his soul arrayed in the simple white dress which he heard all about him saying so well became her sweet looks. Her relations and his own partook of the marriage feast in their cottage—there was the sound of music and dancing feet on the little green plat at the foot of the garden, by the river's side—the bride's youngest sister, who was henceforth to be an inmate in the house, remained when the party went away in the quiet of the evening—and peace, contentment, and love, folded their wings together over the humble dwelling.

From that day Allan and his wife were perfectly happy—and they could not help wondering at their former fears.—There was, at once, a general determination formed all over the parish to do them every benefit. Fanny, who had always been distinguished for her skill and fancy as a sempstress, became now quite the fashionable dress maker of the village, and had more employ offered than she could accept. So that her industry alone was more than sufficient for all their present wants. But Allan, though blind, was not idle. He immediately began to instruct himself in the various departments of a blind man's work. A loom was purchased; and in a few weeks he was heard singing to the sound of his flying shuttle as merry as the bullfinch in the cage that hung at the low window of his room. He was not long in finding out the way of plaiting rush rugs and wicker baskets—the figures of all of which were soon, as it were, visible through his very fingers; and before six months were over, Allan Bruce and his wife were said to be getting rich, and a warm blessing broke from every heart upon them, and their virtues and unrepining industry.

Allan had always been fond of music, and his voice was the finest tenor in all the kirk. So that he began in the evenings of winter to teach a school for sacred music—and thus every hour was turned to account. Allan repined not now—nay at times he felt as if his blindness were a blessing, for it forced him to trust to his own soul—to turn for comfort to the best and purest human affections, and to see God always.

Whatever misgivings of mind Allan Bruce might have experienced—whatever faintings and sickenings and deadly swoons of despair might have overcome his heart, it was not long before he was a freedman from all their slavery. He was not immured, like many as worthy as he, in an asylum; he was not an incumbrance upon a poor father, sitting idle and in the way of others, beside an ill fed fire, and a scanty board; he was not forced to pace step by step along the lamplighted streets and squares of a city, forcing out beautiful music to gain a few pieces of coin from passers by, entranced for a moment by sweet sounds, plaintive or jocund; he was not a boy-led beggar along the highway under the sickening sunshine or the chilling sleet, with an abject hat, abjectly protruded with a cold heart for colder charity; but he was, although he humbly felt and acknowledged that he was in nothing more worthy than these, a man loaded with many blessings, warmed by a constant ingle, laughed round by a flock of a joyful children, love-lighted by a wife, who was to him at once music and radiance, while his house stood in the middle of a village, of which all the inhabitants were his friends, and of all whose hands the knock was known when it touched his door and of all whose voices the tone was felt when it kindly accosted him in the wood, in the field, in the garden, by the river's side, by the hospitable board of a neighbor, or in the church-yard assemblage before entering into the house of God.

Thus did years pass along. Children were born to them—lived, were healthy, and well behaved. A blessing rested upon them, and all that belonged to them, and the name of "Blind Allan" carried with it far and near, an authority that could belong only to virtue, piety and faith tried by affliction, and found to stand fast.

Ten years ago, when they married, Allan Bruce and Fanny Raeburn were among the poorest of the poor, and had it pleased God to send sickness among them, hard had been their lot. But now they lived in a better house—with a larger garden—and a few fields, with two cows of their own—Allan had workmen under him, a basket maker now on a considerable scale—and his wife had her apprentices too, the best dress maker of all the country round. They were rich. Their children were at school: and all things, belonging both to outer and inner life, had prospered to their heart's desire. Allan could walk about many familiar places unattended; but that seldom happened, for while his children were at school he was engaged in his business; and when they came home, there was always a loving contest among them who should be allowed to take hold of their father's hand when he went out on his evening walk. Well did he know the tread of each loving creature's footstep—their very breath when their voices were silent. One touch of a head as it danced past him, or remained motionless at his side—one pressure of an arm upon his knee—one laugh from a corner, was enough to tell him which of his children was there; and in their most confused noise and merriment, his ear would have known if one jumping imp had been away. So perfectly accustomed had he been to his situation, that it might almost be said that he was unconscious of being blind, or that he had forgotten that his eyes once saw. Long had Allan Bruce indeed been the happiest of the blind.

It chanced at this time, that, among a party who were visiting his straw manufactory, there was a surgeon celebrated for his skill in operations upon the eye, who expressed an opinion that Allan's sight might be at least partially restored, and offered not only to perform the operation, but if Allan would reside for some weeks in Edinburgh, to see him every day, till it was known whether his case was or was not a hopeless one. Allan's circumstances were now such as to make a few weeks, or even months confinement of no importance to him; and though he said to his wife that he was averse to submit to an operation that might disturb the long formed quiet and contentment of his mind by hopes never to be realized, yet those hopes of once more seeing Heaven's dear light gradually removed all his repugnance. His eyes were couched, and when the bandages were removed, and the soft broken light let in upon him, Allan Bruce was no longer among the number of the blind.

There was no uncontrolable burst of joy in the soul of Allan Bruce when once more a communication was opened between it and the visible world.—For he had learned lessons of humility and temperance in all his emotions during ten years of blindness, in which the hope of light was too faint to deserve the name. He was almost afraid to believe that his sight was restored. Grateful to him was its first uncertain and wavering glimmer, as a draught of water to a wretch in a crowded dungeon. But he knew not whether it was to ripen into the perfect day, or gradually to fade back again into the depth of his former darkness.

But when his Fanny, she on whom he had so loved to look when she was a maiden in her teens, and who would not forsake him in the first misery of that great affliction, but had been overjoyed to link the sweet freedom of her prime to one sitting in perpetual darkness; when she, now a staid and lovely matron, stood before him with a face pale in bliss, and all drenched in the flood-like tears of an insupportable happiness; then truly did he feel what a heaven it was to see! And as he took her to his heart, he gently bent back her head, that he might devour with his eyes that benign beauty which had for so many years smiled upon him unbeheld, and which now that he had seen once more, he felt that he could even at that very moment die in peace.

In came with soft steps, one after another, his loving children, that for the first time they might be seen by their father. The girls advanced timidly, with blushing cheeks and bright shining hair, while the boys went boldly up to his side, and the eldest, looking in face, exclaimed with a shout of joy, 'Our father sees!—Our father sees!'—and then checking his rapture burst into tears. Many a vision had Allan Bruce framed to himself of the face and figure of one and all his children. One, he had been told was like himself—another the image of its mother—and Lucy, he understood, was a blended likeness of them both. But now he looked upon them with the confused and bewildered joy of parental love, seeking to know and distinguish in the light the separate objects towards whom it yearned; and not till they spoke did he know their christian names. But soon, soon, did the sweet faces of all his children seem, to his eyes, to answer well, each its different loveliness, to the expression of the voices, so long familiar to his heart.

A clergyman catechising the youth of his parish, put the first question from the catechism of Heidelberg to a girl—"What is your only consolation in life and in death." The poor wench smiled, but did not answer. The priest insisted. "Well then," said she, "since I must tell, it is a young shoemaker of Agneaux street."

If an idle man knew the value of time, he would not be so desirous of killing it.